

OFFICE COPY

CIRCULAR No. 1

The DAYTON AND XENIA NURSERIES

Gift of
J. Horace McFarland Co.
Harrisburg, Penna.
May 1957

ie, near Summit St.

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Street and Shade Trees



HE planting of street and shade trees is an expression of altruism. The planter cannot limit their gracious beneficence to himself if he would, and generally speaking the enthusiastic planter of trees would not if he could. They extend their protecting branches and leafy bowers over all without discrimination. They purify and cool the air, increase the value of property and are the glory of the city and the comfort of the home.

Our policy is to produce trees of quality rather than cheap stock. We practice a system of transplanting and root-pruning that increases the cost of production, but increases the value of the trees very much more.

On new streets, and when opportunity offers, planters should arrange to place the sidewalk next to the curb and plant the street trees on the inner side of the walk, or even within the property line. Where there is sufficient area, this will give the trees room for rooting and sufficient nurture and moisture. In the narrow space between the solidly paved streets and the sidewalk, trees have but little chance for life.

Our assortment is limited to those best suited to Dayton and its plant zone. Selections should, however, be governed by the character of the ground in which they are to be planted. Advice on this point may be obtained through our Bureau of Information.

The Maples. *Acer*

In Dayton there is a strong rivalry between the Maples and Elms for popular favor, with the Maples somewhat in advance, largely, no doubt, due to the fact that they are comparatively free from insect pests.

***Acer platanoides*.** NORWAY MAPLE. A large handsome tree with spreading rounded form. The leaves are borne only near the ends of the branches forming a thin globular shell of thickly-set leaves beneath which the air circulates freely. It is this habit that has won for the Norway Maple its popularity as a shade tree. As a street tree its globular form is not as suitable as the pyramidal form of the Sugar Maple, but its manifest superiority as a shade tree has "driven it onto the street," where it serves its purpose in the most admirable manner. Like all "hard" Maples, to which class it belongs, its rapidity of growth is moderate. It should not be planted on thin, gravelly soil. It is a crooked, unsightly grower in the nursery, a point which customers should thoroughly understand. This characteristic, however, belongs only to the young trees, which they speedily outgrow.

var. *Schwedlerii*. SCHWEDLER'S NORWAY MAPLE. This tree has all the characteristics of the Norway Maple except its foliage is a decided purplish crimson as it unfolds in the spring, changing, as the season advances, to a dark purplish green, as rich in its effect as the earlier leaves are striking. This variety is successfully used as a street tree.

var. *Reitenbachii*. REITENBACH'S NORWAY MAPLE. The foliage of this variety reverses the order followed by Schwedler's, the leaves appearing in a beautiful shade of green, changing to a decided purple toward midsummer and purplish scarlet in the autumn. Its habit is more pyramidal than the other Norway Maples and somewhat slower in growth. It is an ornamental shade tree, suited to the lawn rather than the street.

var. "*Geneva*." A medium-sized variety of the Norway Maple of recent American origin, and combining the striking features of Schwedler's and Reitenbach's. Its foliage is a rich crimson-purple when it appears in the spring, and retains its color with but little change throughout the season. Not recommended for the street.

A. *Pseudo-platanus*. EUROPEAN SYCAMORE MAPLE. A strong, vigorous-growing Maple with spreading head and handsome foliage, somewhat resembling the sycamore leaf. It belongs to the "Hard" Maple type, is very satisfactory as a street and shade tree and is distinct in appearance.

MAPLE, continued

Acer Pseudo-platanus purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE. Similar to the above, with foliage purplish red beneath, making a striking effect when the wind is blowing. A handsome tree of medium height, and globular head.

A. rubrum. SCARLET, or RED MAPLE. Round-headed; form intermediate between that of the Norway and Silver Maple; medium-sized, slow growth while young; green foliage, silvery underneath, with quantities of beautiful red flowers in early spring. Fall coloring of leaves unsurpassed. An excellent shade tree of more permanent beauty than the Silver and less spreading than the Norway Maple.

A. saccharum. SUGAR, or ROCK MAPLE. This is the fine native tree commonly known as the "Hard" Maple, and by many regarded as the best for avenue planting. Its pyramidal form, stately growth and fine foliage gives it a well deserved reputation as one of the best Maples.

A. saccharinum
(**Dasycarpum**). SILVER

MAPLE. This is another fine native tree commonly known as the "Soft" Maple, and is one of the best of the rapid-growing class of shade trees. It has been ruthlessly crowded off the streets by the irrepressible Carolina poplar, whose popularity is now deservedly on its wane. By a little judicious "heading-in" every year both the appearance and value of the tree will be increased.



Sugar Maple

MAPLE, continued

Acer saccharinum (Dasycarpum) Wierii laciniatum. WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. This variety is distinct in form and habit,



Norway Maple (see page 2)

the central stem or leader growing rapidly while slender lateral branches curve gracefully downward, giving it a drooping habit, which, with its delicately-cut leaves, gives it an individuality of its own. It is the most graceful of the Maples. Its form is upright and slender, growth very rapid. Will quickly shade the upper-story windows and will withstand any necessary "heading-in" to make it conform to its place. It is a lawn, rather than a street tree.

A. Negundo. ASH-LEAVED MAPLE.

This is the box elder of the West and forms a large, spreading head. It is a rapid grower, transplants easily and is more likely to succeed on dry gravelly or sandy ground than the other Maples. Its chief value is its adaptability to these adverse conditions. It is, withal, a tree of moderate cost.

The Elms. *Ulmus*

Ulmus Americana. THE AMERICAN ELM. The majesty and grandeur of a fine matured specimen of this, our choicest native tree, is beyond description. Its lofty height, wide-arching top and pendulous branches, gives it a picturesque effect. It is probably the longest-lived tree grown by nurserymen, and its beauty increases with age.

ELM, continued

Ulmus campestris. ENGLISH ELM. More densely branched than the American, with smaller, darker leaves, retained longer in autumn.

CATALPA speciosa. HARDY CATALPA. This is the only variety of Catalpa we would recommend for the street. Many of the Catalpas in Dayton are, unfortunately, the Bignonioides, of low, crooked and irregular growth. The Speciosa is regular and upright in its habit and is a comely tree. It is furthermore sturdy, and will battle successfully against adverse conditions. It is one of the few shade trees having attractive flowers.

FRAXINUS Americana. AMERICAN WHITE ASH. This is a tall, pyramidal form of the native species and is suitable for street planting. When a shade tree of moderate cost is wanted the White Ash will meet the requirement.

PLATANUS orientalis. ORIENTAL PLANE ; EUROPEAN SYCAMORE ; BURTONWOOD. This is one of the oldest cultivated trees known to history. It is distinct from the native Sycamore, hardy, adaptable to all soils, rapid grower, endures severe pruning and is altogether one of the best for street and avenue planting. The creamy white bark that appears as the old peels off gives it a striking appearance in winter. A row of these trees may be seen on Wyoming street at Woodland Cemetery.



American Elm (See preceding page)

POPULUS deltoides, var. carolinensis. CAROLINA POPLAR. This tree is too well known to require an extended description here. Its strong point is extreme rapidity of growth. It is correspondingly short-lived. The undesirable features of early decrepitude in this tree will soon be discovered by the citizens of Dayton. Not one has been known to "rise up and bless" the citizens of earlier Dayton who planted rather lavishly the Silver Poplar, now fortunately about extinct, although the elms and maples of the same period are just in their prime. References that future citizens may make to those responsible for the presence of Carolina Poplars upon our streets will not take the form of a blessing.

QUERCUS palustris. PIN OAK. This is the most rapid grower of the

Oaks, all of which are slow. It has in recent years been used for avenue planting with great satisfaction. Pyramidal in form, with deep green, finely-divided leaves. This Oak will succeed in Dayton.



Carolina Poplar

Street and Shade Trees

TILIA Americana. AMERICAN LINDEN. Our well-known native Basswood. Reasonably rapid in growth and of good form. Very large leaves and fragrant flowers, much frequented by bees. A splendid tree for the street or lawn, and is adapted to this region.



Young Linden

TILIA Europaea. EUROPEAN LINDEN. The European form of the Tilia is somewhat more compact and dense than the American, and slower in growth. Otherwise it is similar.

The American and European are the only Lindens adapted to street planting. Other Lindens are described in Circular No. 2.

For Ornamental Trees, which list includes many often planted for shade, see Circular No. 2

Ask for any of our publications in which you
may be interested

Street and Shade Trees	Circular No. 1
Ornamental Trees	" No. 2
Evergreen Trees	" No. 3
Deciduous and Evergreen Shrubs	" No. 4
Hedges and Screens	" No. 5
Ornamental Reeds and Grasses	" No. 6
Vines and Trailers	" No. 7
Roses	" No. 8
Hardy Herbaceous Perennials	" No. 9
The Pæonia	" No. 10
The Dahlia	" No. 11
Gladioli	" No. 12
Hardy Ferns	" No. 13
Fruit Trees and Small Fruits	" No. 14
The Booklet, "Dayton Beautiful."	

The Dayton and Xenia Nurseries

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